

YOUTH NEEDS AND PRIORITIES IN KING COUNTY
SUB-REGIONAL SUMMARIES
COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION STRATEGIC PLAN

March 30, 2000

The Community Services Division has been engaged in a sub-regional planning process in seven sub-regions of King County since mid-1997. The objectives of planning on a sub-regional basis reflected the belief that sub-regions might have real differences in human services needs and priorities.

A major focus of the sub-regional plans is to use information on subregional needs and priorities to improve service responsiveness. While all social issues and service needs span King County, the great diversity within the County means that many issues are of high priority to one sub-region but of lower priority to another. United Way area representatives have been involved in all of the sub-regional planning processes because CSD and United Way are aware of the sub-regional differences and want to work with communities in the subregions to shape services that meet the communities' needs, forming partnerships with local jurisdictions and funders is a high priority.

The seven sub-regions are based on combinations of the 17 school districts in King County. The planning process for all regions except Seattle began with a random survey of residents to ascertain what they saw as the major problems. CSD used the survey results, key informant interviews, demographic data, review of existing needs assessments and other planning documents, and a stakeholder committee of both providers and funders to reach consensus on the needs and priorities of the sub-regions. The stakeholder committee then drafted strategies its members wished to undertake in order to implement the recommended priorities. All seven sub-regional assessments have been completed as far as needs and priorities. Four of the seven have drafted strategies and have begun acting on the plan priorities. Two more are in the process of refining strategies. In Seattle, the seventh, the process made more use of existing planning reports and did not have a stakeholder involvement committee. Stakeholders reviewed the priorities drawn from the major planning reports and provided comments concerning emerging trends, and priorities not included in the reports.

This report contains 1) recommendations for King County actions based on the findings about youth in the subregional plans; 2) summaries of the priorities affecting from each sub-region. Summaries of the resident survey results for each subregion are included in Strategic Plan newsletters.

While reading this material, it is important to remember that each sub-region has existing human services infrastructure and that the continued existence of the infrastructure was assumed by the

stakeholder groups. Only in the East Urban plan text is that clearly articulated, but it should be assumed in the other sub-regions.

Other priorities frequently overlapped with youth and are included in this presentation. In some sub-regions the emphasis in alcohol and substance abuse was on youth. Also some of the concern with health services was on youth. Youth for some sub-regions were in-school youth who lacked sufficient activities while for others they were those who had already manifested problems in school, with the juvenile justice system, with alcohol and drugs, or were teen parents needing services. Transportation needs often included the needs for youth to get to jobs and to activities.

Conclusions from Subregional Strategic Plans

This section is organized in the following manner:

- What was learned?
- What guidance was provided ?
- What roles can King County play?
- What can King County do in the next one to three years?
- What should King County do over a longer period?

What was learned?

Residents of King County are concerned about youth and their families. The concerns are often broad and relatively unfocused. Parenting skills are in short supply. Youth do not have enough constructive activities to keep them out of trouble. Residents do not appear to be focused on youth crime or gang activities. Residents do worry about alcohol and drugs as problems for both adults and young people. Residents worry about the lack of jobs that pay enough to live on and this also extends to youth.

The professionals and community activists who work with young people have more specific concerns. Once youth begin to have problems where are the supports for them and their families? Youth often have problems with alcohol and drugs that don't register with parents who don't have the same perspective as the youth workers. Where do families turn in crisis? How do they find the assistance they need? What happens when youth who have left their homes finally seek help? Is there anything but a band-aid available? How do youth offenders get back on the track to productive lives? How do youth become part of the solution?

Both professionals and residents may recognize that schools are the institution that touches all youth, but neither look to schools as a major partner in dealing with the youth issues they see. Professionals know that there are treatment services for youth with mental health, alcohol and drug problems, but they do not see these services as readily available when needed. Homelessness of youth is seen as a problem with different dimensions than the homelessness of families, and single adults.

The differences between sub-regions appeared to be partially functions of how comprehensive the existing human services infrastructure was and how dense the population of the sub-region was.

- In the less densely populated rural regions prevention seemed to dominant the agenda. The youth with problems were not as visible, perhaps because many leave their communities. The youth that were in the community needed to be productive, involved with their communities and aware of the consequences of risky behaviors such as drugs and alcohol.
- In more densely populated areas with many youth serving agencies, the emphasis was on completing the continuum of services. Among the missing pieces for the East Urban region were crisis services for families who needed immediate assistance and more comprehensive services working together when there was violence in the family.
- In Seattle, youth needed to be seen more clearly in the homeless population and the continuum of care for homeless youth was seen as lacking the kind of aftercare that could maintain youth in stable living situations when they left the streets.
- The North Urban sub-region contains several new municipalities and was taking a first look at itself as a sub-region rather than as a part of south Snohomish county, north Seattle, and an outpost of the eastside. The concerns were a combination of the rural concerns and the urban concerns. Meaningful activities for youth were too few and that available transportation did not support youth getting to existing activities. Professionals saw many more youth engaging in risky behaviors around alcohol and drugs than parents appeared to recognize. Parents often knew what was going on but did not recognize the consequences.
- South County

What guidance was provided?

- Youth do not feel valued by their communities.
- Parents need to feel capable of successfully parenting.
- Communities recognize the need to engage youth in order to prevent problems.
- Professionals see serious gaps in the continuum of services when there are problems.

What roles can King County play?

There is no single service system that can provide all of the types of interventions sought for youth in King County. Nor is there ever likely to be one. It is unlikely that one is desired since it would automatically have a separate set of problems of its own.

King County as a local government providing human services is itself a microcosm of the larger youth serving institutions. There are vital services provided, each with its own points of access to youth, and each with a specific professional focus that shapes how services are provided.

King County as a local government funding human services is a partner with other local governments and with the state and federal governments in providing needed services for youth in this region.

King County is limited in the roles it can play in services to youth and their families. The roles that are recognized in the Framework Policies for Human Services in King County which provide the following guidance.

- King County recognizes youth activities in its communities as local services to be organized and funded locally except in unincorporated areas where King County is the sole general purpose local government.
- King County has legal responsibilities to provide treatment services for mental illness, drug and alcohol abuse, and to operate the courts, law enforcement and detention facilities that constitute the juvenile justice system. King County does not intend to duplicate these services with its discretionary human services funds.
- King County does recognize a regional role in discretionary human services which has not yet been defined fully because the framework policies are new. There are some existing regionally organized youth services where King County has traditionally had a funding role. There are other regionally organized youth services where King County is a service provider.
- King County does have the capacity to be the locus of regional activities, of advocacy for improvements, of information, and of system coordination because of its positions as a mandatory regional service provider and as the only general purpose local government that exists in both incorporated and unincorporated areas.
- Specifically, King County as the government responsible for the juvenile justice system has a legal responsibility to accommodate growth in activity in that system, whether criminal or civil, such as truancy, and as such has a financial interest in limiting growth and a moral interest in reducing last resort reliance on the traditional institutions in that system: courts and detention facilities.

What can King County do in the next one to three years?

- Coordinate its own services and make them more accessible to youth in all areas of the county. This should include
 - Define pathways into major crisis and treatment services and developing knowledge in the community of those pathways.
 - Identify parent training models and supports that work and encouraging their use in order to assist those who sponsor parenting training and supports to be effective.
 - Identify service models for prevention that work, isolating the elements that make them successful, and encourage funders to support those models.
 - Identify the service models that have worked to keep juvenile offenders in the community rather than incarcerated and that have an impact on recidivism in the offender population. The county should fund successful models within its limited resources and advocate for others to use these models.
 - Examine the role of current King County funding of youth and family services to insure that it is being used to address priority needs in each of the school districts in King County.
 - Examine how responsive other regionally organized discretionary human services systems such as those for the homeless, for domestic violence, etc. are addressing the needs of youth.

- Identify successful models for youth involvement in their communities and advocate with school systems and other youth serving agencies to use these models.

What should King County do over a longer period?

- Advocate for additional resources for the discretionary human services which do not currently have a dedicated funding source in King County and in many municipalities..
- Advocate for additional juvenile justice resources that address holding youth in the community not institutions.
- Advocate for policy and funding at all levels that recognizes the value of prevention to all treatment systems and to the justice system.
- Work with other funders to address the gaps in WA state responsibility and funding for homeless youth.
- Work with other providers to determine for homeless youth what the most critical missing services are and how those can be provided countywide.
- Provide effective public awareness that effective parenting is a learned skill, that everyone needs help in a crisis, that abuse is a cycle, that one mistake should not ruin your entire life, and that alcohol and substance abuse among young people should not be treated as something they will outgrow. Provide clear paths for parents and other professionals between recognition and treatment.
- Assist unincorporated and rural areas in seeking the financial assistance they need in order to build a basic network of prevention services and pathways to crisis and treatment services.
- Assist in development of elements needed for the services to homeless youth to be more effective.
- Accept as a goal a user friendly transit system for youth and develop user friendly agency policies that recognize the limits of the transit system and the difficulties that arise from only being available to those seeking services during the normal business day.
- Insure that youth services are culturally sensitive and also deal with sexual preferences in a sensitive manner. Educate youth to the importance of this and the need to eliminate institutional racism.

East Urban Sub Region Report (Lake Washington, Bellevue, Mercer Island, and Issaquah School Districts)

PRIORITIZED HUMAN SERVICE NEEDS

Based on the review of documents, community needs assessment, and service provider review, the East Urban Joint Collaboration Team established a set of prioritized human service needs for the subregion and an associated list of suggested investment strategies for addressing them. One underlying assumption in considering human service priorities was that existing, effective service systems would continue with their funding levels maintained. Identification of a community needs priority, therefore, does not mean that work is not being done in the area. Many successful, effective service strategies are currently in place and funders are committed to maintaining service systems that provide critical services. The listed investment strategies represent possible new directions and initiatives in human services funding in the East Urban subregion. Among the systems to be maintained are: domestic violence victim services, housing services, refugee services, senior services, sexual assault services, veteran services, and youth and family services.

Community Needs Priority	
Strengthening families including prevention and reduction of family dysfunction and support for youth.	
<i>Related United Way Goal: Supportive Relationships in Families and Communities, Safe, Secure Families and Communities</i>	
<i>Related Strategic Plan Issue Area: Promoting Youth Success Increasing Family Stability Reducing Community Violence</i>	
East Urban Investment Priority	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access for youth and families within the East Urban subregion to support, assistance and treatment in building strong family relationships and in resolving family issues, including family violence, mental illness, drug and alcohol abuse, sexual identity and reproductive issues. • Improve access to information and skill-building around family relationships, health, drugs, alcohol, sexual identity and reproductive issues which is free of stigma. 	
Suggested Investment Strategies	
♦ Prevention efforts for youth and	
families in eastside communities and schools, including family support such as Healthy Start. ♦ Advocacy and support services for sexual minority youth. ♦ Increased access for children, youth, adults and families to treatment services, such as: substance abuse treatment, mental health services, and especially in-patient treatment for youth. ♦ Capacity of volunteer mentoring programs. ♦ Respite care services for families in crisis. ♦ Availability on the eastside of 24 hour in-person professional, culturally competent assistance for youth and families in crisis. ♦ A comprehensive and coordinated continuum of care services that respond to child abuse and neglect, domestic violence where children are involved, and sexual abuse within families. ♦ Availability and accessibility of parent education opportunities. ♦ Availability of programs using asset building principles and family support models. ♦ Development and support of programs	

<p>that promote cultural sensitivity and tolerance among eastside youth.</p> <p>◆ Promote collaboration between schools and non-school activities for youth.</p>	
<p>Expand prevention efforts in support of youth and families.</p> <p>Bellevue will support community center/family support model approach in Bellevue and in schools. Kirkland and Redmond will also support this effort. The Eastside Human Services Alliance is committed to maintaining prevention programs and continuum of care in support of youth and families on the eastside. United Way is researching models and methods that are successful in maintaining mentors long-term. The Metropolitan King County Council has recently released \$45,000 to \$50,000 to Eastside Healthy Families programs. The Children and Family Commission has prioritized Family Support program funding in the East Urban subregion since it was identified as a high subregional priority. However, uncertainties in the County's 1999 budget make it unclear to what degree the Commission can contribute to this strategy.</p>	<p><i>All East Urban Collaboration Members</i></p>
<p>Educate youth about career alternatives outside the typical college-bound track.</p> <p>CSD's Work Training Program will continue to educate youth enrolled in community and technical colleges about these career alternatives. On the eastside, the WTP is conducting this work in partnership with Bellevue Community College and Lake Washington Technical College. Candidates are given tours of the schools and complete assessment tests. The WTP is willing to share its curriculum assessment and testing tools with others. CSD is seeking funds to develop a liaison with schools, make presentations of testing and assessment materials to school staff and prepare assemblies at East Urban schools. United Way will support CSD and others in efforts to educate youth about career alternatives outside the college-bound track.</p>	<p><i>Community Services Division, United Way</i></p>

The two paragraphs above are strategies that have been worked on by various members of the stakeholder group. The stakeholder group continues to meet quarterly and update its strategies.

Use of the Priorities

The priorities were presented to Bellevue and Redmond human services committees when they were reviewing human services funding applications. A white paper containing the full set of needs and priorities was developed by the East Urban Human Services Alliance and used to educate community groups and local officials.

The existence of the group was instrumental in the decision to consult with suburban planners in development of the four year Area Agency on Aging Plan for use of state and federal funds in King County. The East Urban stakeholder group had made their interest in transportation for the elderly and for home care workers know to the Area Agency and to the Accessible Transit section of the King County Department of Transportation. A planners group from municipalities and other County agencies was asked to provide input and was briefed by Accessible Transit on the changes that are currently being made in senior transportation.

Strengths and Needs: An Assessment of Housing and Human Services in King County's Rural Subregions

The subregions considered "rural" are:

- Vashon Island (which includes the Vashon school district)
- East Rural (which includes Riverview, Skykomish, and Snoqualmie Valley school districts and the municipalities of Skykomish, Carnation, Duvall, Snoqualmie, and North Bend).
- South Rural (which includes Enumclaw and Tahoma school districts and the cities of Maple Valley, Black Diamond and Enumclaw).

The population of the rural sub-regions is 188,000 of which 62% live in unincorporated King County. School Districts in the rural areas had less growth from 1990 to 2000 than they had from 1980 to 1990. Only Enumclaw grew more rapidly from 1990 to 2000. Skykomish experienced decline from 1990 to 2000.

Based on the survey, key informant interviews, and review of other plans and needs assessments, the following seven areas appear to be needs and concerns that all rural areas of King County share (not in priority order):

- Affordable Housing
- Youth Activities
- Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment
- Public Transportation Concerns
- Livable Wage Jobs
- Affordable and Accessible Health & Dental Services
- Domestic Violence Services

Common Need Area: Lack of Youth Activities

Major Indicators of Need

- There is a notable lack of activities for school age children and teenagers, and a lack of facilities for youth programs. Programs to prevent undesirable behaviors, such as violence and negative health behaviors, are in greatest need.
- Poor to no transportation options for youth trying to get to other locations for education and recreation programs.
- School drop-out problems exist; schools are not in a position to provide the range of services needed. Some children with problems get left out and "they drift."
- Lack of tutors and mentors.
- Lack of places for youth and adults to come together for recreation.

Survey Results	<p>Telephone Survey. Of the respondents, 45% identified lack of youth activities as a major or moderate problem in the community. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45% of East Rural respondents 36% of South Rural respondents 55% of Vashon Island respondents
A Closer Look	<p>East Rural. Carnation-Duvall area youth have interest in (priority order): a skate park/bike track; improved Youth Center; jobs and internships; a movie theater; and improved transportation (Carnation-Duvall Youth Summit Agenda, April 1998). The Snoqualmie Valley Community Network Comprehensive Plan (1997) identified teen pregnancy and male parentage and youth substance abuse as target areas to address. In 1995 the Network said “There are few resources for youth with questions about pregnancy.” The Snoqualmie Valley Youth Safety Forum (July 1998) identified a need for more activities for middle school students. Adults in Skykomish (April 1997) identified “something for children/youth to do” as their number one need and identified “lack of transportation forces youth to hitch hike in and out of the community” as a problem area.</p> <p>South Rural. The Maple Valley United Way forum (March 1997) identified a need for activities for youth as a major concern. In June 1997, the Maple Valley Community Center Strategic Plan identified youth programs as one of seven key focus areas. Enumclaw/Black Diamond Communities That Care Task Force (1996) developed three strategies to address issues, all focused on prevention programs for youth. Focus groups in Black Diamond and in Enumclaw (November 1998) in addition to “lack of youth activities” and “violence - crime & youth” also identified as concerns “teen pregnancy and birth rates”, “violence within peer groups” and “lack of facilities for youth.”</p>
A Closer Look, cont.	<p>Vashon Island. The Vashon Island Public Network Comprehensive Plan (May 1996) found great concern about boredom for kids, particularly teen-agers and the lack of “out-of-school” activities for kids. Vashon Youth and Family Services, in 1997, identified homeless teens as a concern and the lack of protective shelters/safe homes. Access to services for teens was identified at a community focus session (November 1998).</p>

Common Need Area: Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

Major Indicators of Need

- Lack of drug or alcohol treatment services in the rural areas - have to travel
- Need more clean and sober activities for youth
- Many people do not know about the options that are available
- No smoking cessation programs for teenagers
- Increased alcohol and drug use by youth

Survey

Telephone Survey. Of the respondents, 44% identified alcoholism a major or moderate problem in the community, and 43 percent identified drug abuse. This included:

- 45% (alcoholism) and 41% (drug abuse) of East Rural respondents
- 42% (alcoholism) and 38% (drug abuse) of South Rural respondents
- 46% (alcoholism) and 47% (drug abuse) of Vashon Island respondents

A Closer Look.

East Rural. Isolation and limited transportation has been an ongoing struggle in this area. The inability to access services and the lack of positive youth activities increase the probability of high risk behavior. Marijuana and alcohol are easy for youth to obtain. Many parents are indifferent to youth substance abuse and many are users themselves. Domestic violence is largely unrecognized and very prevalent. Geography, language, and limited incomes are obstacles for families reaching out for the few services that exist. Youth are struggling with emotional issues and feel that they have nowhere to turn. Interpersonal communication and life skills are lacking, and there is little positive recognition for youth in these areas. Lack of success leads to low self-esteem, which leads to little resistance when it comes to high risk behavior. In addition, there is little support for recovering alcoholics and addicts.

South Rural. It is reported by South County groups that isolation for rural youth is a big problem. Youth do not feel connected. This feeling is compounded by a lack of transportation and a lack of activities for pre-teens and teens, particularly after school and on weekends. The youth feel that “everything going on is going on somewhere else!” Family members who use and abuse alcohol and other drugs can lead to violence in the home, and such families often find it hard to access help. Drugs and alcohol are readily available to youth.

A Closer Look, cont. **Vashon Island.** Addressing substance abuse was identified as one of the top three priority action items in the Vashon Island Public Network Comprehensive Plan of May 1996. The island features very high rates of youth substance abuse. This may be relevant to the lack of activities for teens. Community norms and attitudes seem favorable to usage as well. Strong counseling services are available, although little exists in the realm of treatment options. Respondents from Vashon Island describe a need for a community recreational/ family center, as well as volunteers to create free activities for youth. To combat substance abuse, coordination of current substance abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services was cited, as well as continued support and development of prevention programs within schools.

Overall Youth Priority for all Rural Sub-regions

Youth Activities

GOAL

Increase availability of prevention services and activities which promote positive life choices for youth.

PRIORITIES

Increase availability of information and programs to promote positive behaviors and prevent negative behaviors such as smoking, drug use, dating violence, and criminal behavior.

Increase availability of community interventions for second chance youth including school dropouts, substance abusers, and juvenile justice involved youth.

Increase availability of positive activities, including expanded recreation activities for youth.

Community Strategies for Rural Subregions: East Rural - Snoqualmie

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| Youth Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase investment of public dollars, including city contributions, in existing youth programs & facilities.• Increase collaboration among youth activity providers and with youth.• Create collaborative efforts between cities and County to improve transportation, employment, business development, and youth programs. |
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Community Strategies for Rural Subregions: East Rural - Skykomish

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| Community Centers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete the Community Center in Skykomish.• Offer the following at the community center: prevention programs, youth activities, community information/resources, regular health/dental clinics, intergenerational opportunities, resources for youth in crisis, domestic violence resources. |
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Community Strategies for Rural Subregions: Vashon Island

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| Youth Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase investment of public dollars, including city contributions, in existing youth programs & facilities.• Increase collaboration among youth activity providers and with youth.• Create collaborative efforts between cities and County to improve transportation, employment, business development, and youth programs. |
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Community Strategies for Rural Subregions: East Rural - Skykomish

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| Community Centers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete the Community Center in Skykomish.• Offer the following at the community center: prevention programs, youth activities, community information/resources, regular health/dental clinics, intergenerational opportunities, resources for youth in crisis, domestic violence resources. |
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Community Strategies for Rural Subregions: Vashon Island

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| Youth Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase availability of youth activities on the island. |
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Community Strategies for Rural Subregions: Black Diamond, Maple Valley, Hobart, and Ravensdale

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| Youth Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase involvement of youth in planning process. |
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Community Strategies for Rural Subregions: Enumclaw Plateau

No youth activity strategies were listed.

Strengths and Needs: An Assessment of Housing and Human Services in King County's North Urban Subregions

The North Urban subregion consists of Shoreline and Northshore School Districts. Based on the survey, key informant interviews, and review of other plans and needs assessments, the following six areas appear to be needs and concerns of the North Urban subregion:

- Emergency shelter/basic needs
- Adequacy of funding
- Coordination/collaboration and awareness of services
- Childcare
- Alcohol and drug abuse treatment availability
- Availability of youth services and activities

North Urban Human Services Priorities

Youth Services/Activities

- Increase the availability and accessibility of affordable youth activities and involvement opportunities.
- Provide educational and informative health and wellness programs designed specifically for youth..

Alcohol & Drug Interventions

- Increase public awareness of specific issues and service needs.
- Address lack of concern and response to substance abuse issues.
- Identify best practices to determine the potential of existing and new services to be successful.

The North Urban priority strategies were decided at a recent meeting of the North Urban Human Services Alliance but have not yet been sent to CSD. The North Urban Human Services Alliance was created to mirror the CSD selected sub-region with the belief that if the defined territory was broadly recognized, it would facilitate the need for an identity separate from North Seattle and South Snohomish County.

Without the strategies attached alcohol and drug intervention does not appear to be a youth issue, but in fact it is. The reference to lack of concern and response to substance abuse refers to the fact that adults answering the telephone survey did not see youth alcohol and substance abuse as a major issue in the community. Those stakeholders who worked with youth believed this meant that adults were not seeing the reality of the situation of many youth. This led to a general consensus that changes in parental attitude would have to precede other initiatives to reduce and prevent youth alcohol and substance abuse.

King County Community Services Division Priorities for the Seattle Subregion

<p>Basic Needs</p> <p><i>Reviewers asked for a specific reference to services for homeless youth as a significant regional issue. Specifically it was pointed out that the current focus is on shelter but a follow-up network to connect youth back to their families or to transitional and permanent housing is needed also.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent homelessness • Provide food to low-income persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide homelessness prevention services and focus efforts on domestic violence-related homelessness. • Provide homeless people with day services or shelter. • Distribute staple foods and essential non-food items to food banks and meal programs. • Work with service providers and other funders to assure that adequate emergency food assistance is maintained through the existing channels including food banks, congregate food programs and senior nutrition programs – and to assure that culturally appropriate alternative meal services are integrated into the existing food assistance network.
<p>Youth and Family Services</p> <p><i>Reviewers were concerned with the need for more resource and referrals for families that are experiencing stress, and had a specific concern with resources for male parents.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the ability of youth to become self-sufficient adults • Engage all youth in structured, positive activities • Ensure that all students remain motivated and committed to school and learning • Promote caring and supportive school environments • Ensure that all children enter school ready to learn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide outreach, counseling, shelter or housing for homeless youth. • Provide youth and their families with counseling services. • Provide at-risk youth with case management services to reduce criminal activities or at-risk behavior such as truancy, substance, physical sexual abuse. • Early care and education programs and their funders will adopt service delivery approaches that promote readiness to learn. • Service providers will adopt program approaches that reach and help the most vulnerable children

		<p>and families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand adult mentoring efforts for teens that have had, are having encounters with the juvenile justice/detention system.
<p>Health Promotion and Health Education</p> <p><i>Reviewers stressed the need for information on pregnancy and parenting to reach young males.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the health status of the community and reduce health care costs • Promote healthy living conditions and healthy behaviors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assure availability of nutritious food and mobilize the community to improve their diet • Promote increased physical activity to reduce rates of depression and other chronic diseases. • Focus on assets of youth in school-age health promotion. • Increase efforts directed to youth tobacco cessation, and decrease the number of adults providing tobacco to youth in other venues.

South Urban Sub-region
Case Statement for Supportive Relationships within Families, Neighborhoods, and Communities

The emphasis in the South Urban sub-region in this goal area is on the need for quality, affordable, accessible childcare in South King County that is also culturally relevant especially for infants.

It is included here because the definition of childcare here includes school age children up to 12 years old. This population probably overlaps with the youth population as defined by the other sub-region stakeholder groups.

Children with depression and the need for broad recognition of the symptoms of depression in this age group is another concern of the South Urban stakeholder group.

Strategies for addressing priority needs will be available the week of March 20, 2000.